

Chronic Diseases & Health Inequities

BARHII's Efforts To Transform Local Public Health Practice

CCLHO Semi Annual Meeting –San Jose 5/4/07





A regional collaboration of public health directors, health officers, senior managers and staff from Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Solano counties, and the City of Berkeley



BARHII's Mission

It is BARHII's mission to transform public health practice for the purpose of eliminating health inequities using a broad spectrum of approaches that create healthy communities.



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HP 2010

Goal 1: Increase Quality and Years of Healthy Life

* The first goal of Healthy People 2010 is to help individuals of all ages increase life expectancy and improve their quality of life.

Goal 2: Eliminate Health Disparities

* The second goal of Healthy People 2010 is to eliminate health disparities among segments of the population, including differences that occur by gender, race or ethnicity, education or income, disability, geographic location, or sexual orientation.

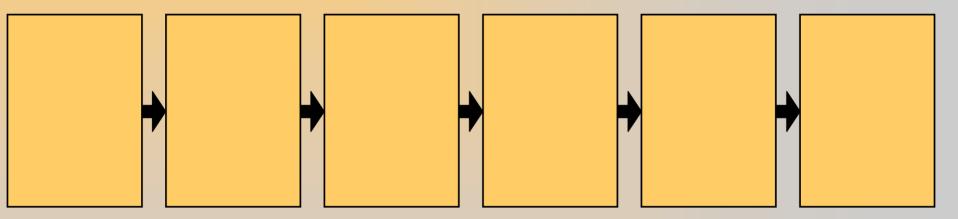


HP 2010

Healthy People 2010 recognizes that communities, States, and national organizations will need to take a multidisciplinary approach to achieving health equity—an approach that involves improving health, education, housing, labor, justice, transportation, agriculture, and the environment.



BARHII Framework

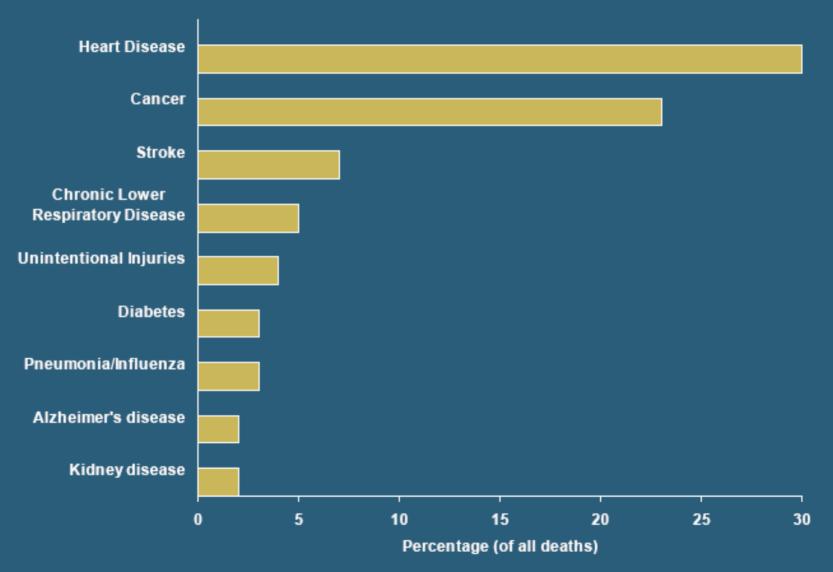


Infant mortality

Mortality

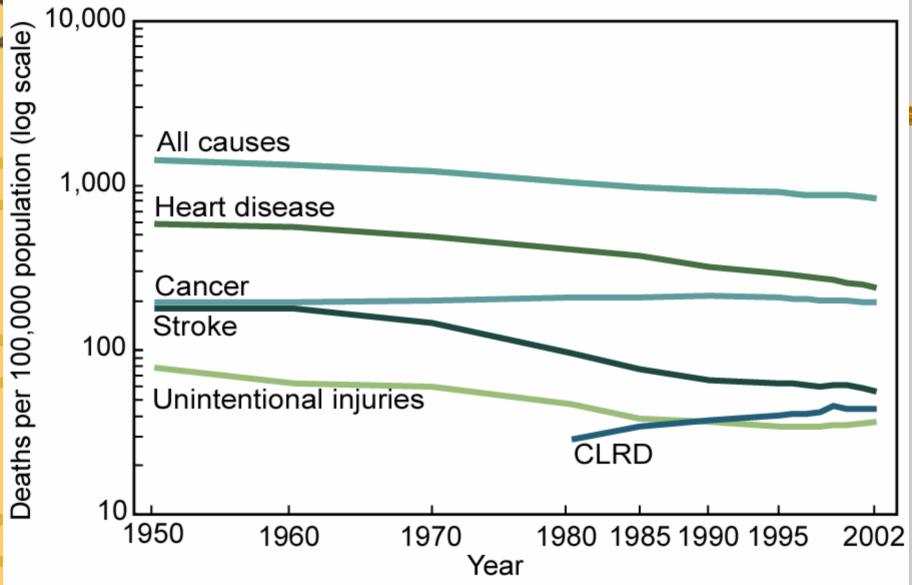
Life expectancy

SITUATION: Leading Causes of Death in U.S., 2000



Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. JAMA. 2004;291(10):1238-1246.





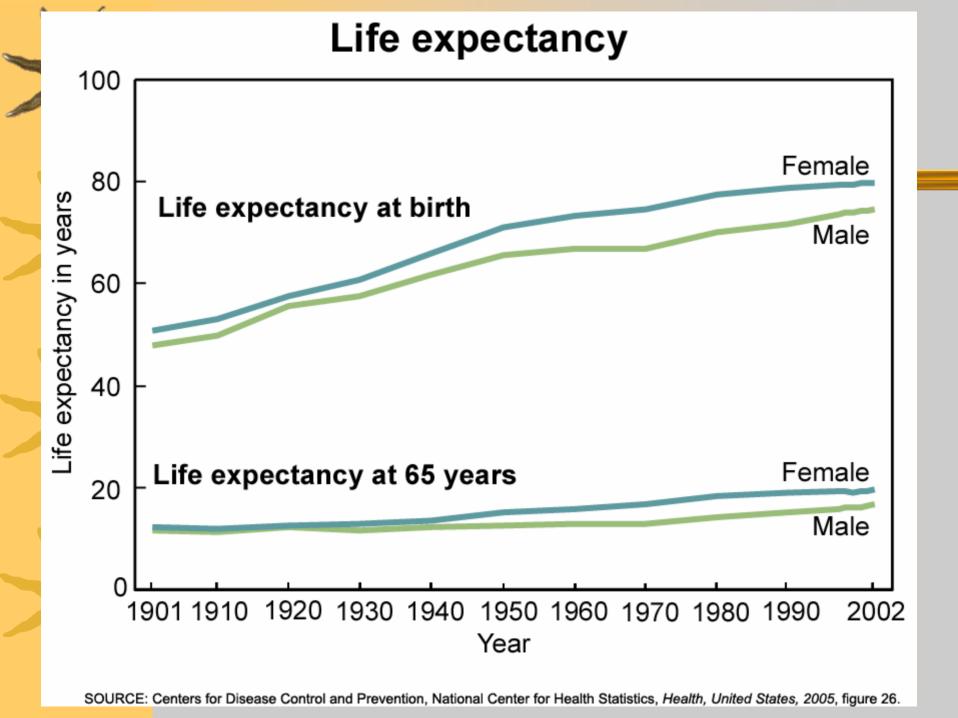
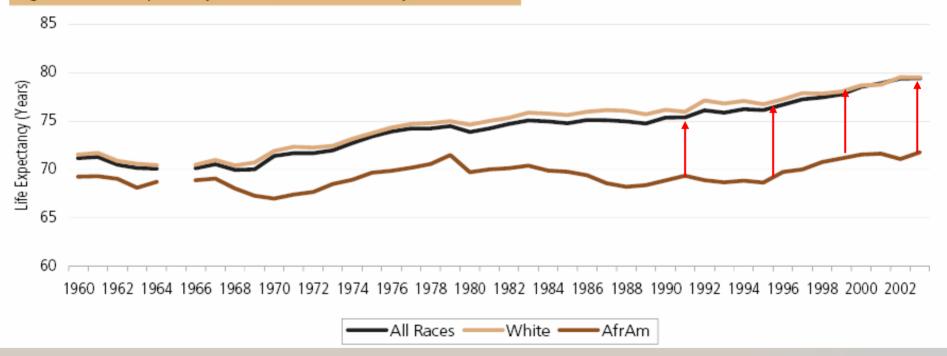
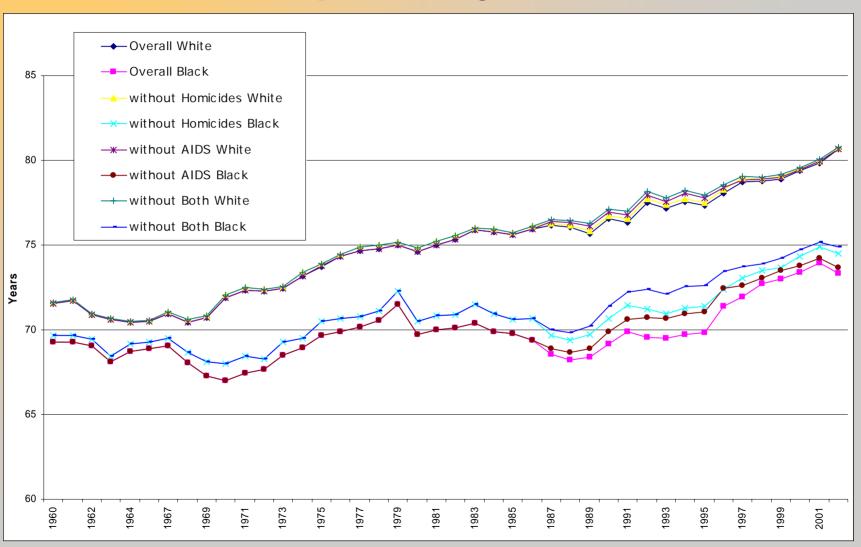




Figure 18: Life Expectancy at Birth, Alameda County, 1960-2003

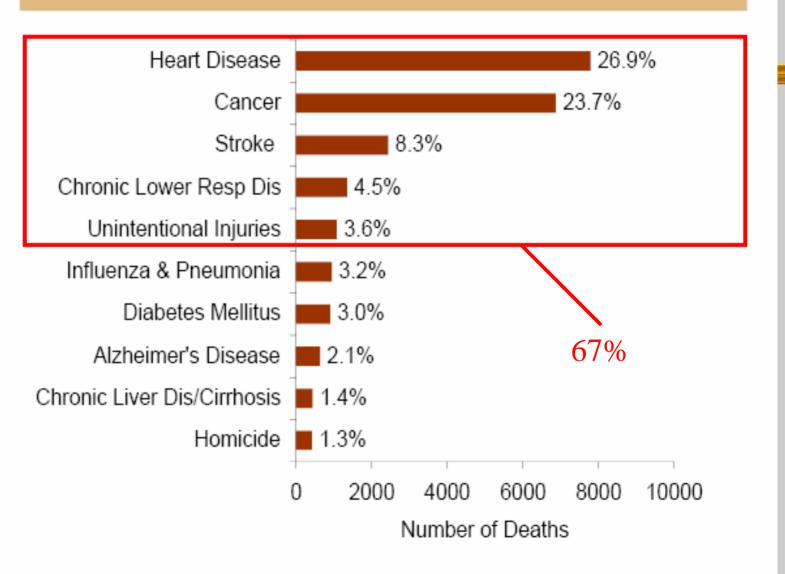


Life Expectancy at Birth



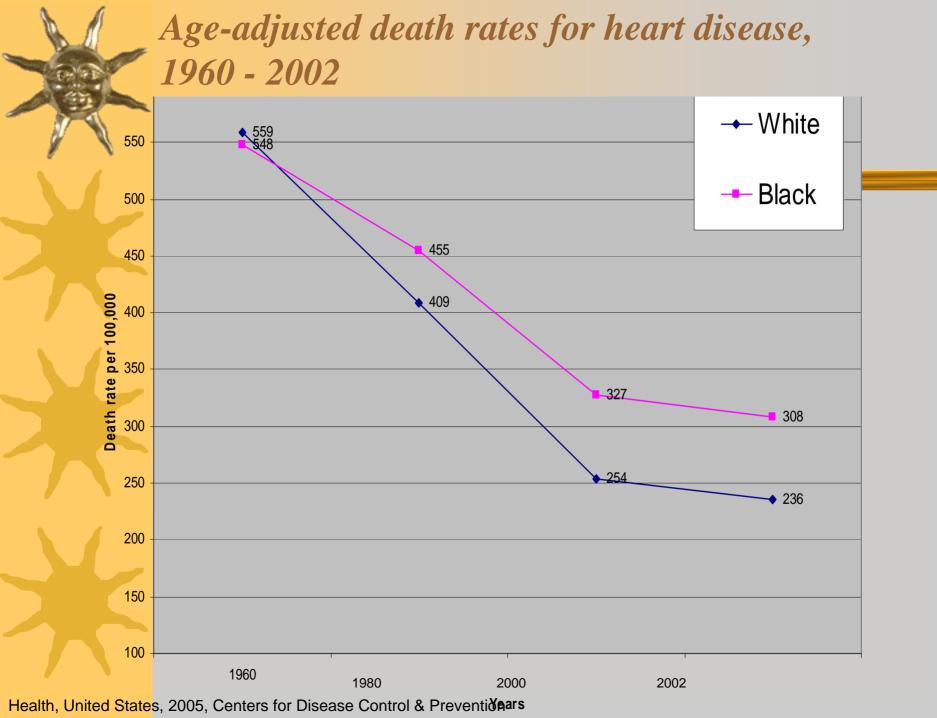


Leading Causes of Death, Alameda County, 2001-2003 (N=28,790)



What Diseases are Hospitalizing Us and Eventually Killing Us?







What Do We Know?

- **★Big Gap in Life Expectancy**
- **★Driven by Chronic Diseases**

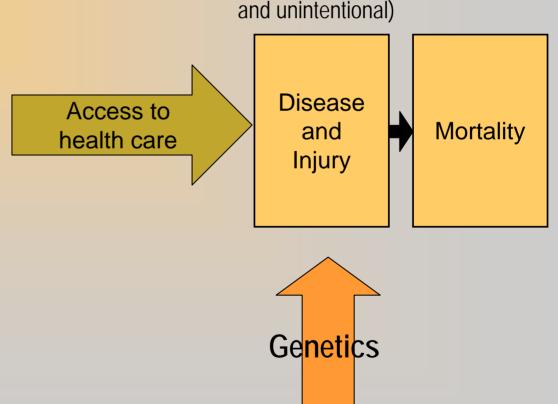


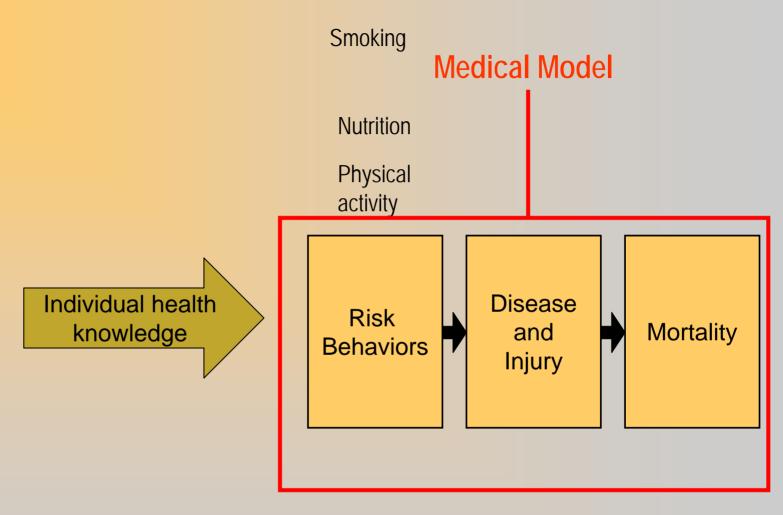
Approaches to Eliminating Health Disparities

Chronic disease

Infectious disease

Injury (intentional and unintentional)





Violence

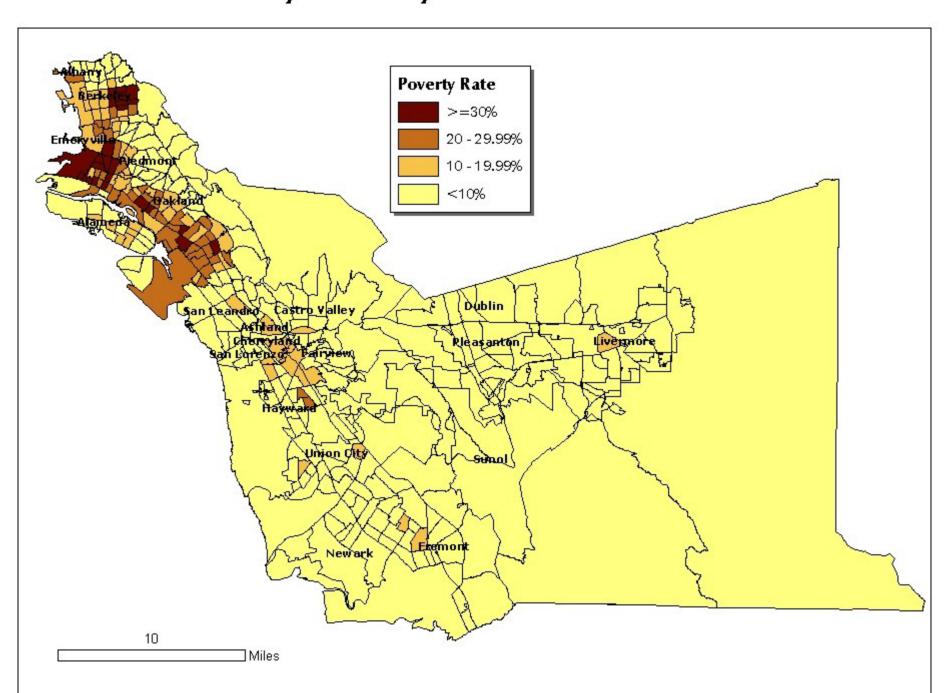


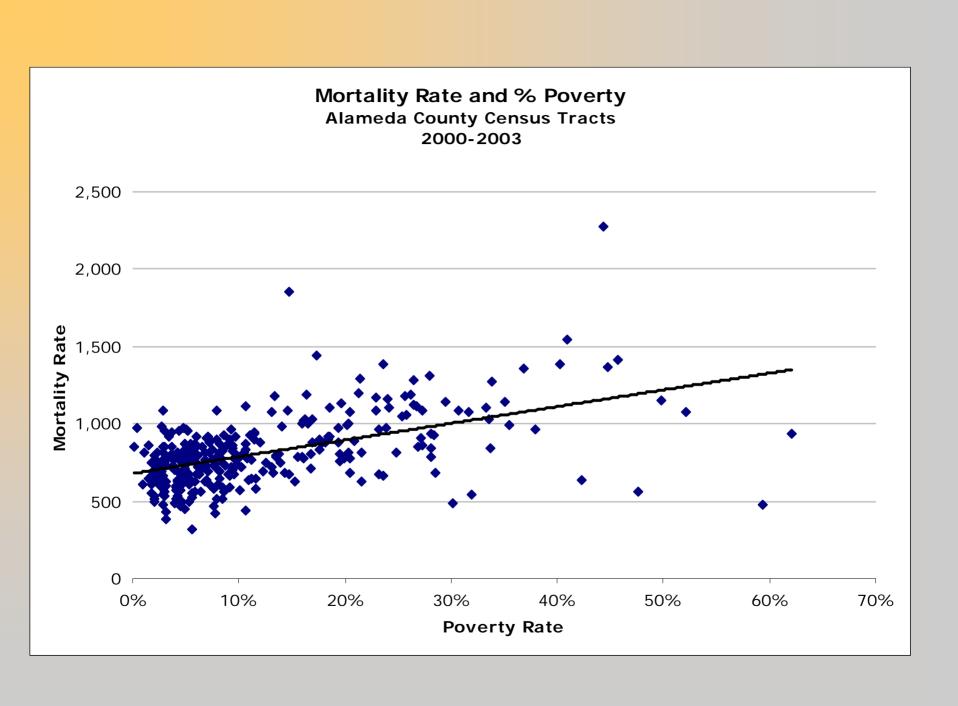


BARHII Data

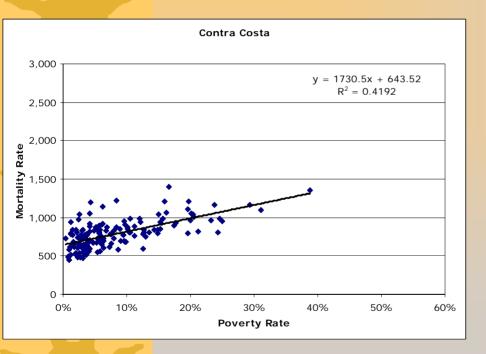
How Much Does Place Matter?

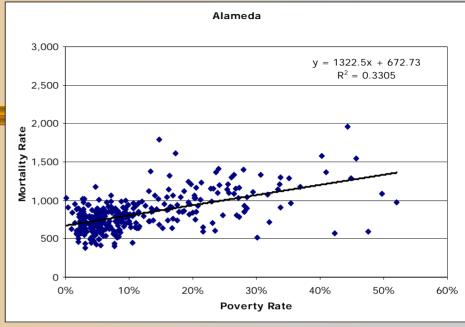
Alameda County Poverty

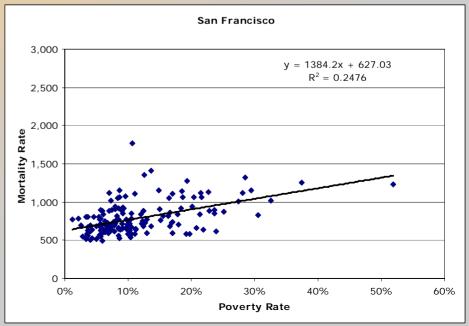




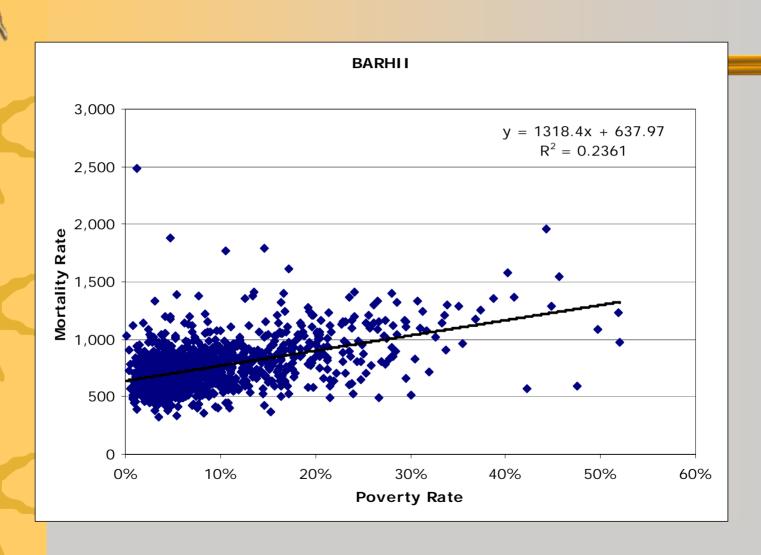
Tract Poverty vs. Mortality Alameda 3,000







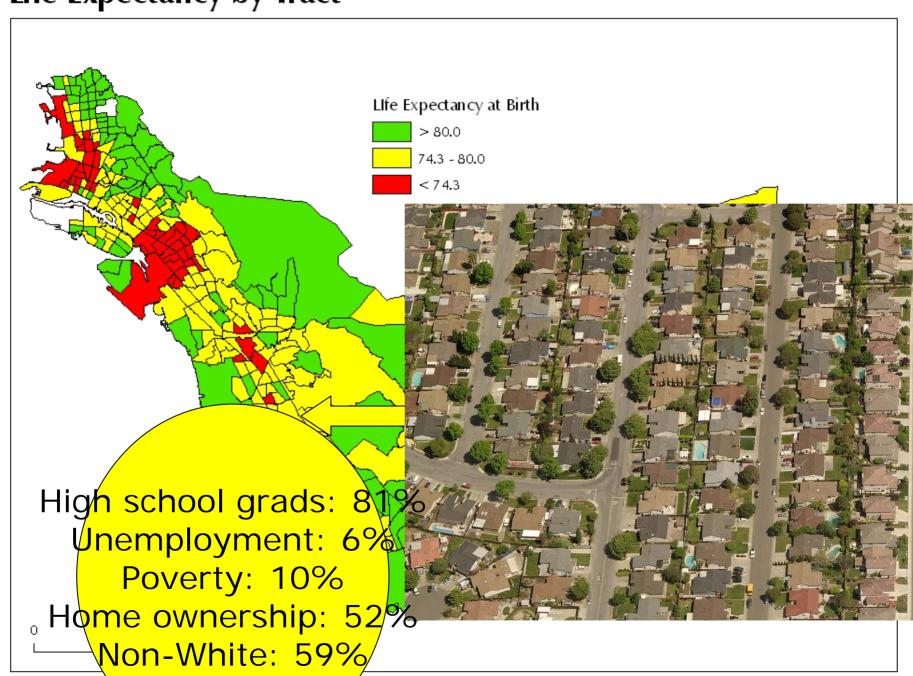
BARHII Region Tract Poverty vs. Mortality



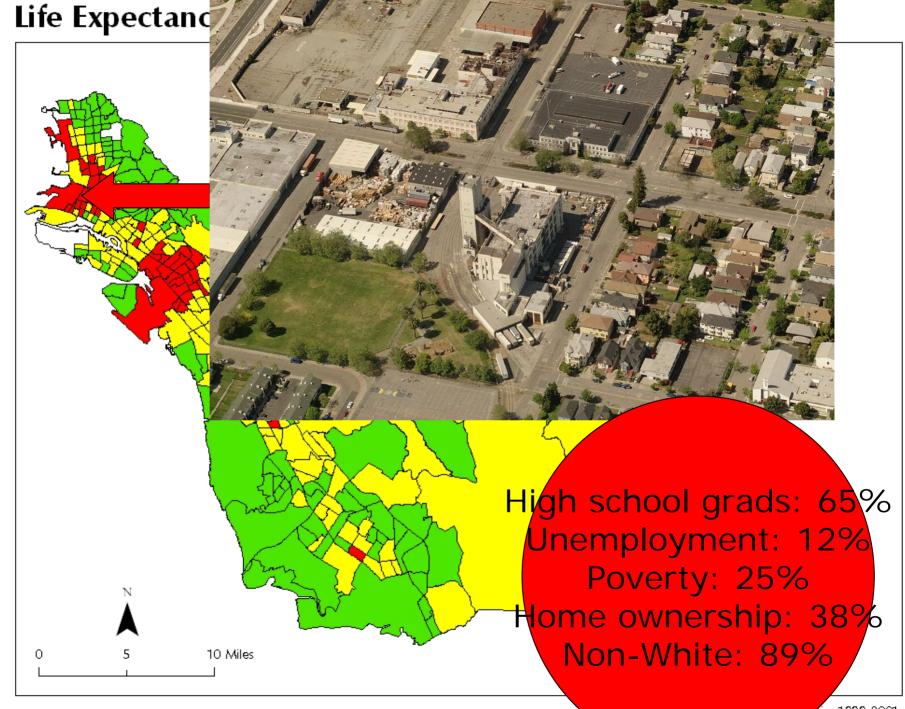
Life Expectancy by Tract

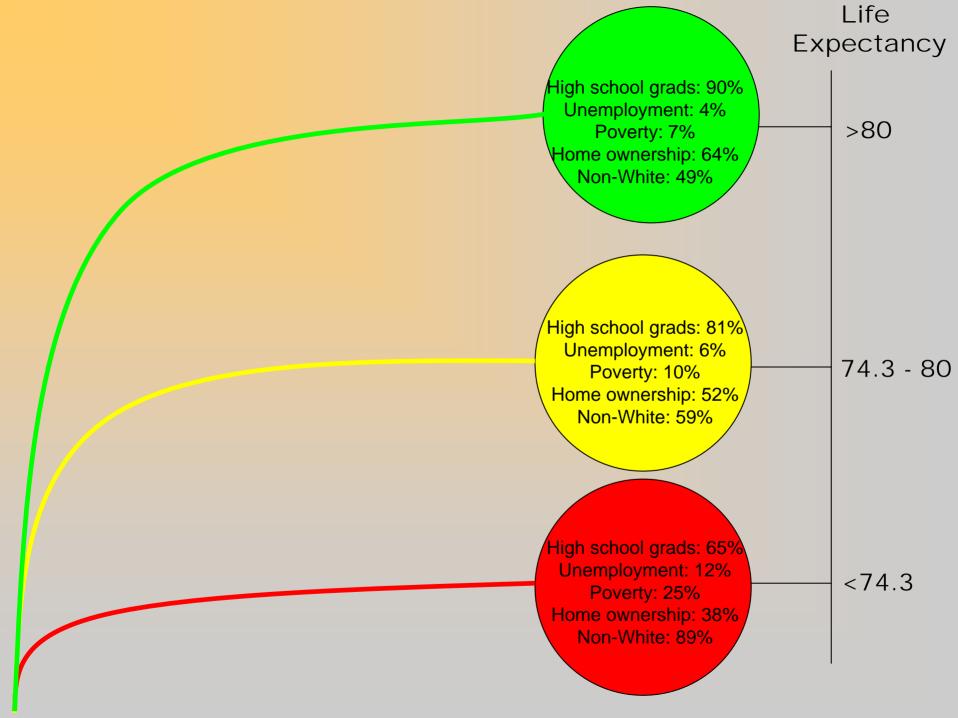


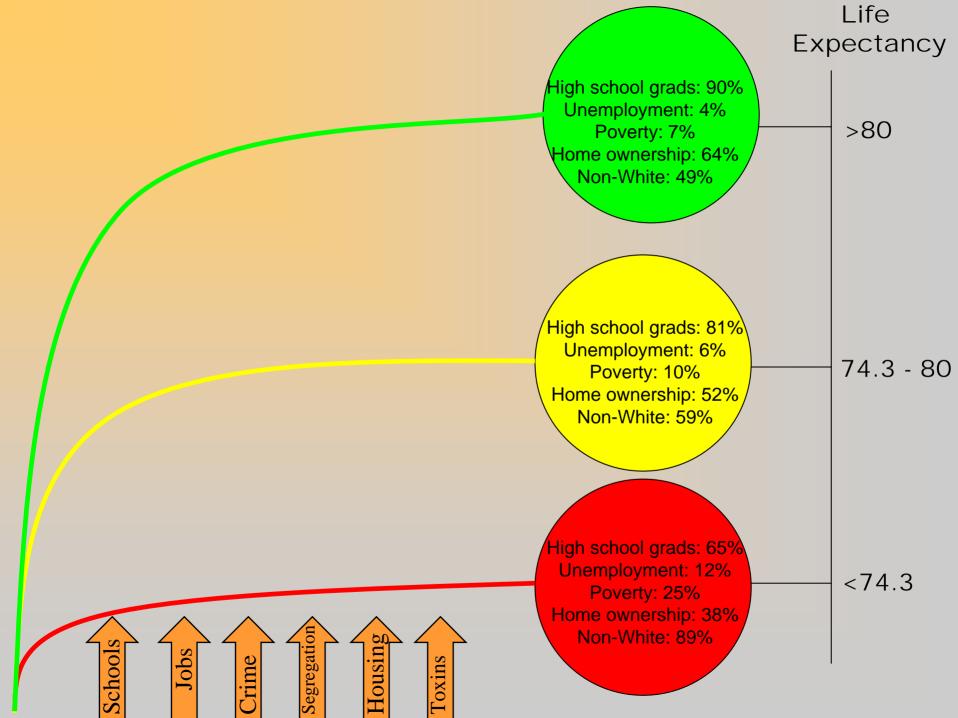
Life Expectancy by Tract



Source: CAPE, with data from vital statistics 1999-2001









1964 Oakland Residential Segregation Study

" It shows how the lines of discrimination are drawn. It shows the area pattern of social exclusion; a pattern that follows very closely community graded indices of wealth, status, health, education, and social behavior. It grades fairly evenly from low to high, beginning with the Bay-flats region, and extending to the upper portion, the "hill area". If one bases status on the social exclusion factors inherent in income, occupation, and education differentials, it shows at a glance the family-status gradations of Oakland."

-Housing Discrimination in Oakland: A Study Prepared for the Oakland Mayor's Committee on Full Opportunity and Alameda County



Public Health Mission

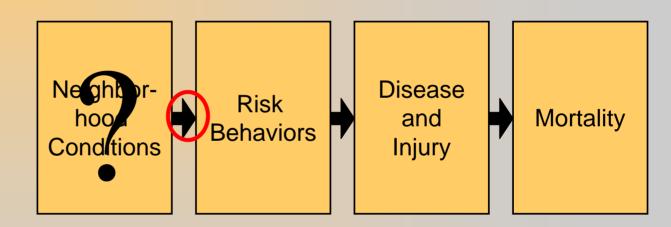
"Fulfill society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy." (IOM, 1998)



Neighborhood Context

Unhealthy Communities

Physical environment
Social environment



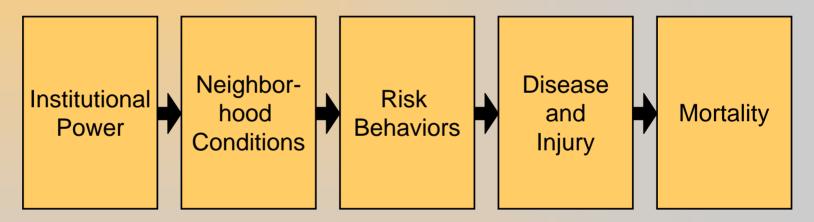
Residential segregation



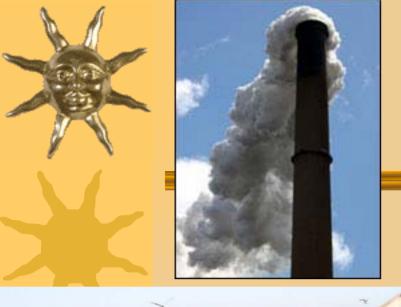


Schools

Corporations and businesses



Government agencies





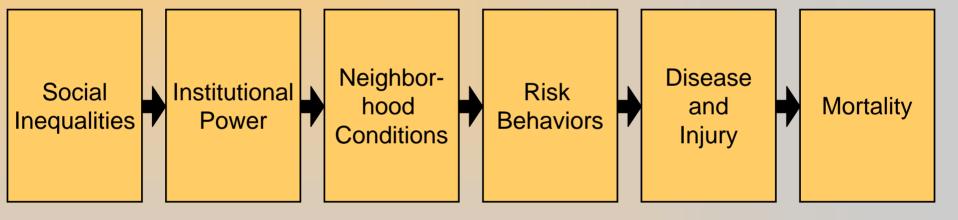




Race/ethnicity

Class

Gender



Immigration status



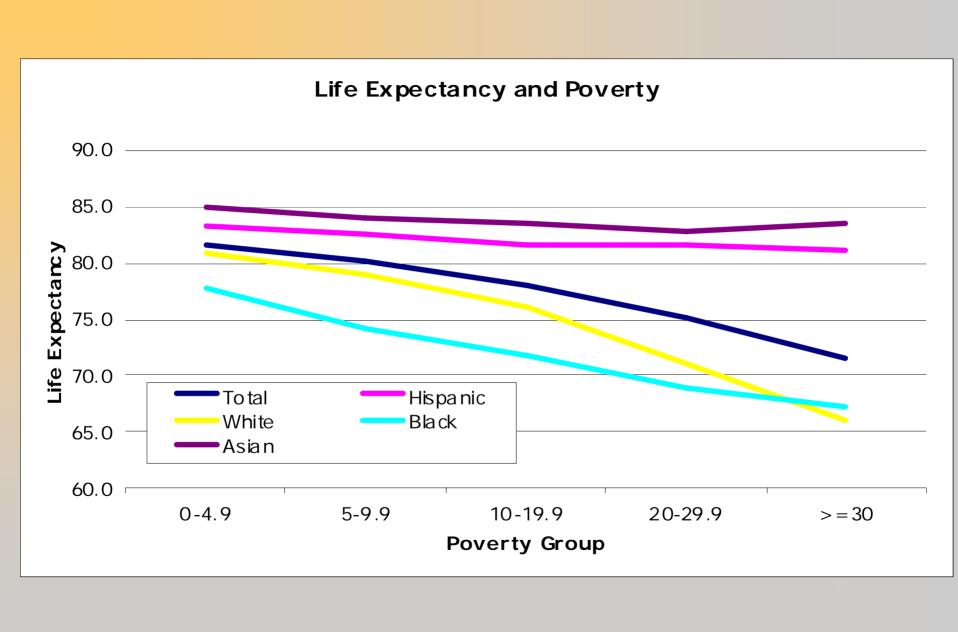


Results of the statistical comparison of weather and deaths over 12 years show that blacks and those with a high school education or less are most likely to die on extremely hot days. — Harvard School of Public Health study of almost 8 million deaths in 50 cities from 1989 to 2000.

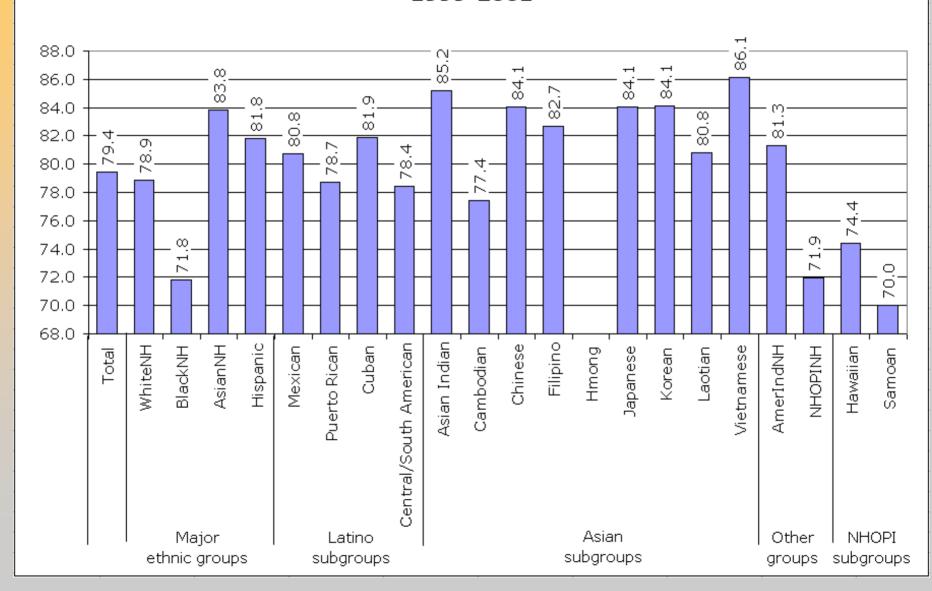


BARHII Data

How Much Do Class Differences Within Race/Ethnicity Matter?



BARHII Life Expectancy 1999-2001





BARHII

- 1. Internal Capacity
- 2. Practice
 - 1. Data Committee
 - 2. Built Environment
 - 3. Community
 - 4. Schools

